UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1991/53
4 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
New York, 3-21 June 1991
Agenda item 10 (c)

FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

AUDIT REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Procurement from developing countries

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted pursuant to Governing Council decision 90/27 of 20 June 1990 and describes the findings and recommendations as an outcome of an analysis of the 15 per cent price preference system undertaken by the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office. The report also describes other efforts taken by the United Nations system to increase procurement from developing countries. Detailed procurement statistics for 1990 will be available at a later date, and will be presented to the Council as a separate background paper.

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Governing Council decision 90/27 of 20 June 1990 requesting the Administrator to undertake an in-depth analysis of the existing price preferential system.

2. Following this decision, the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) sent a questionnaire to all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned with procurement of goods and services, to obtain information on their experience with the application and effectiveness of the price preference system. The questionnaire was supplemented by a request from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to its resident representatives to obtain their comments and suggestions based on discussions with the concerned government officials.

I. PROCUREMENT OVERVIEW

3. Over the last five years, there has been a significant increase in procurement of goods and services from developing countries. Based on the country of procurement, the trend has been as follows:

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Millions of United States dollars	133	174	203	278	320
Percentage of total procurement	18.5	22.4	22.3	27.6	28.3

The increase, from $133 million in 1986 to $320 million in 1990, totals 53 per cent over four years measured in terms of procurement from developing countries as a percentage of total procurement.

4. The statistical data also indicate that the range of goods and equipment procured from developing countries has expanded from traditional items (i.e., food items, hand tools, clothing and building materials) to engineering items like pumps, generators, electric motors, compressors and even locally assembled computers and vehicles.

II. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS INCREASED PROCUREMENT FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

5. The major factors contributing to the increase in procurement from developing countries are as follows:

(a) Identification of supply sources. Over the past three years specific projects have been completed jointly with the Office of Project Services (OPS) of UNDP and the International Trade Centre (ITC) in Algeria, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Tunisia, Turkey and Zimbabwe, with the objective of increasing transparency of the procurement activities in the United Nations system and identifying potential new sources of goods and services. In general, the results in terms of increased procurement figures in those countries have been most encouraging. In the case of India, since the inception of this project in 1987, the increase in procurement of goods and services amounted to 195 per cent over the last three years. In view of these encouraging results, the Government of India has requested a follow-up phase of the project, in which major emphasis is to be placed on the setting up of a computerized database linked with the IAPSO central database, to ensure regular updating of company information. Similar projects in Cuba, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Singapore and Swaziland are at various stages of implementation. All these undertakings are being pursued as a part of the projects developed under the guidance of IAPSO for increased procurement from developing countries, including the establishment of interlinked local and central databases. Furthermore, to increase the procurement of professional services from developing countries, IAPSO uses the database of INRES-SOUTH to obtain preliminary information which is then updated during the field missions conducted as a part of the above projects;

(b) Advance information on business opportunities. All agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been encouraged to advertise their business opportunities in line with the increasing demands of Governments for increased transparency of the procurement process. To attract a larger number of interested firms to bid, notably in the developing countries, information relating to UNDP project approvals (above $700,000), procurement notices (individual purchase orders above $100,000) and contract awards is published in a newspaper (Development Business) issued twice monthly by the United Nations. This information is also published in the IAPSO monthly bulletin Procurement Update (Copenhagen), supplied to all permanent missions and the Technological Pilot System (TIPS) as well as to nearly 300 focal points in developing countries, which in turn distribute it to their members. Through this process, it is estimated that information on procurement contracts is provided to nearly 30,000 potential suppliers in developing countries. IAPSO also distributes its annual publication General Business Guide 1/ to all focal points in developing countries;

(c) Awareness programme. In association with focal points from developing countries, training programmes for business communities are organized to create and increase awareness, especially on how to market goods and professional services to the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system;

(d) Participation in trade fairs. Trade fairs provide a valuable opportunity to identify potential suppliers and collect useful information on the availability of commodities. IAPSO is pursuing this matter by organizing business seminars to coincide with local trade fairs. Various organizations of the United Nations system participate actively in these endeavours;

(e) Short-listing of potential suppliers. To ensure that companies from developing countries are always represented in requests for offers and bids, a standard short-listing form has been developed. This is being used by a number of organizations of the United Nations system. During the recent Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group (IAPWG) meeting (Copenhagen, 3 to 5 April 1991), the participants were requested to pursue actively the implementation of this format.

(f) National execution. An analysis of the data shows a trend of increasing procurement from developing countries for nationally executed projects, even though the annual volume is relatively modest. The trend over the last three years has been as follows:

	1988	1989	1990
Millions of dollars	10.5	14.0	14.2
Percentage of total procurement under national execution	31.3	46.58	60

The increase, from $10.5 million in 1988 to $14.2 million in 1990, totals 92 per cent over three years, measured in terms of procurement from developing countries as a percentage of total procurement under national execution;

(g) Delegated authority. An increase in delegated authority has encouraged more procurement at the local and field office level and this has been actively pursued by a number of agencies and organizations of the United Nations system in recent years;

(h) Increased emphasis on and preference by the developing countries for local procurement. The importance of the role of the developing countries themselves in encouraging and expressing preference for local goods and services is an important factor. As noted above, this has been quite significant in a number of countries, such as India.

III. WORKING OF THE PRICE PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM

6. The responses from the agencies and UNDP resident representatives reveals that the 15 per cent rule has not found a useful place in the United Nations system. The major constraint for using a 15 per cent price preferential system is the implicit charge against indicative planning figure (IPF) resources for which recipient government clearance has been difficult to obtain.

7. Based on the analysis of the data collected by IAPSO, it was found that the price preference was only applied in very few cases and mainly for local

purchases. Among the agencies, only the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been able to apply the proviso without prior authorization from the recipient Government, since country IPFs are not used by UNFPA. Even in their case, it has been applied only once, since the prices of the type of goods they procure from developing countries are generally comparable with those from developed countries. In addition, most of the items required by UNFPA are not available in developing countries (e.g., contraceptives) and the 15 per cent premium allowed to suppliers in developing countries has therefore had practically no impact on the actual volume of procurement.

8. The study undertaken by IAPSO also clearly identified a number of significant constraints on increasing procurement from developing countries which cannot be addressed by the 15 per cent price preference. The constraints vary in nature from those on which the efforts of the United Nations system may have an impact, such as lack of knowledge of products and suppliers in the developing countries, to those where preferences, such as tied procurement, are expressed by the donors themselves or by multinational corporations; to those inherent to the suppliers themselves, such as the quality of the products and timeliness and reliability of distribution and delivery, to those under the direct influence and control of the host country itself, for example, through the preference, in some cases, for goods from developed countries, or through export or banking restrictions; to those affected by the nature of local demand and the types and capacities of the developing countries themselves, such as demand for capital intensive or highly specialized products, shipping and distribution costs and economies of scale.

9. All of these findings are consistent with those identified by the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on procurement (JIU/REP/89/8), as well as by two consultants hired by UNDP in June 1989 to prepare a report for the Office of the Director General of the Department of International Economic Cooperation of the United Nations on the issue of increasing procurement from developing countries and underutilized major donor countries. These reports also concluded that the appropriateness of the preferential treatment should be reviewed and emphasis should be given to other system-wide efforts to increase procurement from developing countries.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

10. Based on the analysis of the workings of the 15 per cent price preferential system, the factors which have contributed towards increased procurement from developing countries and the major constraints outlined, it is evident that the existing preferential 15 per cent price proviso has not worked.

11. It is clear, however, that other efforts have been successful and have resulted in increased procurement from developing countries in recent years.

12. In this context and as a result of the findings of the analysis carried out by IAPSO, the Administrator recommends that the United Nations system continue to direct its attention towards building on the achievements to date by addressing the various constraints identified above.

13. More specifically, in terms of the system's efforts, the Administrator recommends that the following areas continue to receive priority attention:

(a) Consolidated guidelines. The guidelines developed by IAPSO should be further refined and submitted through the mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Coordination: the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions (CCAQ (FB)) and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities (CCSQ (OPS)) for adoption by the United Nations system;

(b) Common database. IAPSO should continue to expedite the implementation of the common system database so as to provide a linkage between potential supply sources in developing countries and the organizations of the United Nations system. Once implemented, the database would act as an important catalyst towards increased procurement from developing countries. A major step has already been initiated by IAPSO through the development of the United Nations Common Coding System (UNCCS);

(c) Strengthening of national capabilities. While the identification of national capabilities goes much beyond the control solely of the United Nations system, any efforts that the United Nations system can make to enhance such capabilities, such as through training programmes, would have a positive impact on the abilities of countries to overcome the constraints;

(d) Project formulation and instructions. Efforts should be made to ensure that the concerns and priorities relating to increased procurement from developing countries are fully taken into account during the early design process and that appropriate amendments to formats and internal instructions are prepared and disseminated accordingly;

(e) Market knowledge. IAPSO should continue its efforts to identify additional potential supply sources in developing countries and to disseminate such information among the procurement staff of all the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. In addition, a special effort should be made by IAPSO to improve the qualitative information of the modules prepared by IAPSO, such as supplier catalogues, including vendor ratings;

(f) Human resources development. IAPSO, in cooperation with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, should continue to pursue training programmes aimed at increasing the awareness of the business community in developing countries concerning various aspects of procurement and logistics;

(g) Business opportunities. To increase the transparency of procurement activities in the United Nations system, advance information on business

opportunities should be disseminated to the chambers of commerce in developing countries. This effort would require the active participation of all United Nations executing agencies;

(h) Strengthening of focal points and efforts at the local level. In addition to efforts by the United Nations system itself, Governments themselves should be encouraged to establish focal points at local levels, and to alleviate physical, financial and other constraints for suppliers and the private sector.

Notes

1/ UNDP. General Business Guide for Potential Suppliers of Goods and Services to the United Nations System (IAPSO, Copenhagen). Published annually.

UNITED NATIONS

DP

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1991/54
13 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUPPORT

Thirty-eighth session
3-21 June 1991, New York
Item 11 of the provisional agenda

OTHER MATTERS

Steps taken or planned by UNDP in response to action taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and by other organs of the United Nations system in 1990

Note by the Administrator

SUMMARY

Pursuant to Governing Council decision 90/52 of 22 June 1990 in which the Council took note, inter alia, of the report of the Administrator contained in document DP/1990/75, the present report is submitted to provide updated information on steps taken or planned by the United Nations Development Programme in response to resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and by other organs of the United Nations system in 1990.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Governing Council decision 90/52 of 22 June 1990, the present report provides information on the steps taken or planned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in response to resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in the economic, social and related fields.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSION TO BE DISCUSSED UNDER SEPARATE AGENDA ITEMS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

2. As already reflected in the provisional agenda (DP/1991/L.7), the Governing Council will discuss, under various items of its agenda, matters relating to the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-fifth session.

A. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

45/13. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

During 1990 UNDP continued to provide support to the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its member States. In particular, the following activities were undertaken to promote this cooperation:

(a) Two full-scale OAU projects were approved and signed by UNDP for a total of $6.1 million. These projects are geared towards the strengthening of the administrative and management capacity of the OAU secretariat and the establishment of the African Economic Community.

(b) UNDP continued to support the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. UNDP support was mainly to fund fellowship programmes for the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and carry-over programmes for Namibian nationals in the field of civil aviation, radio broadcasting, and other related fields.

(c) Support was also provided for a regional project to assist States members of OAU to produce livestock vaccines locally.

(d) UNDP funded some of the activities commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa. Among the themes discussed at Lagos in December 1990 on the occasion of the anniversary were economic integration of the continent and intra-African cooperation in transport.

(e) A joint OAU/UNDP cooperation meeting was held in New York in October 1990 with the participation of the Secretary-General of OAU and his senior management staff. The meeting, inter alia, reviewed the various activities related to cooperation and harmonization of the OAU development strategy and the regional programme of UNDP.

45/178 A. Critical economic situation in Africa: Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

Under item 3 (a) of its provisional agenda, the Governing Council will have before it reports of the Administrator on Africa-related matters, including the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD).

B. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

45/191. Developing human resources for development

Human resources for development is a major focus of UNDP assistance to developing countries. Under item 4 (a) of its provisional agenda, the Governing Council will deal with implementation of selected country programmes.

45/206. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

Under item 3 (b) of its provisional agenda, the Governing Council will discuss issues relating to the least developed countries (LDCs) and have before it the report of the Administrator on the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC) and the role of UNDP in the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action for the least developed countries for the 1990s (DP/1991/19).

44/211. Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Major decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session relating to the fifth programming cycle, national execution, agency support costs, LDCs and procurement from developing countries are relevant, individually and collectively, to issues contained in General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989. The Council will review reports relating to those decisions under items 2, 4 (c) and 5 (c) of its provisional agenda.

UNDP has launched a wide variety of new initiatives which deal with various elements of resolution 44/211. The principal ones are:

(a) Efforts to address the requirements of the Governing Council on the issue of successor arrangements to agency support costs were discussed at the special session of the Governing Council in February and will be discussed again in June 1992.

(b) UNDP has also begun active analysis of functions and processes involved in further decentralization to the field.

(c) Enhanced use of national execution is being supported with attention to country specificity, national development infrastructure, United Nations agency involvement and the implications for the development of national capacities.

(d) With regard to programme-oriented mechanisms, increasing efforts are being made for developing country programmes for the fifth cycle to address this issue in a variety of ways.

(e) Other operational issues such as procurement from developing countries and technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), will be fully addressed during the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council in June 1991 as well as at the seventh session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in May 1991.

UNDP has also actively supported the training programmes for resident coordinators and country-based field teams designed to examine fully the implications and changes required at the field level.

In this and other reviews conducted under both the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operations), UNDP has maintained close working relations with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation.

C. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

45/128. United Nations Development Fund for Women

Under item 8 of its provisional agenda, the Governing Council will have before it the annual report of the Administrator on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (DP/1991/46).

Refugees, displaced persons and returnees

The following General Assembly resolutions relating to refugees, displaced persons and returnees are relevant to the work of UNDP: 45/137, 45/139, 45/156, 45/157, 45/159 and 45/161.

UNDP resident representatives and resident coordinators play a coordinating role for assistance geared towards internally displaced persons, in close cooperation with Governments, local representatives of donors, the agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the field. UNDP collaborates closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in programme and project identification, formulation and implementation. During the past year, the two organizations have drawn up a joint work programme related to resource mobilization, identification of regions for particular cooperation, integrated training approaches and development of a database.

Moreover, recognizing the complexity of the task of bridging the gap between relief assistance and development, the Governing Council during its thirty-seventh session, authorized the Administrator, by decision 90/22 of 22 June 1990, to utilize up to $500,000 from Special Programme Resources (SPR) for on-the-spot assessment of emergencies relating to displaced persons and returnees.

Under item 3 (c) of its provisional agenda, the Governing Council will have before it the report of the Administrator on refugees, displaced persons and returnees (DP/1991/20).

45/137. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

As recommended by the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in southern Africa, UNDP resident representatives continue to serve as focal points within the United Nations system in the identification, formulation and implementation of rehabilitation, recovery and development programmes in the southern African countries of Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. UNDP has also been providing assistance to the national liberation movements since 1976.

In the past year, several programmes and projects related to displaced persons (internal and external) have been approved and implemented. For example, in Angola, projects in agricultural extension and strengthening of production and marketing associations are being implemented. In Botswana, under tripartite (UNDP/UNHCR/Government) agreement, some 50 low-cost community housing units are to be constructed. In Lesotho, support was provided for the construction of two health centres. In Malawi, health, forestry, fuelwood supply and water projects have been implemented. In Swaziland, the construction of a high school in Ndzevane Settlement co-financed by the European Community (EC) is being implemented by an NGO. In the United Republic of Tanzania, health, road and cooperative development projects are being implemented. In Zambia, UNDP is currently implementing projects in:

(a) Aquaculture extension services in the North-Western Province;

(b) Training of community health workers and traditional birth attendants in the Eastern Province;

(c) Marketing of honey and beeswax;

(d) Cattle disease control in the Eastern Province.

45/139. Emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons

UNDP has been financing the office of the Secretary-General's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia and related logistical support. In addition, when the Secretary-General authorized the immediate resumption of relief operations in Monrovia effective mid-November 1990, UNDP immediately released an amount of $US 1.6 million (Liberia indicative planning figure (IPF) funds) in order to support United Nations relief operations in Monrovia pending the launching of the appeal and the expected donor response.

Following the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Liberia held in Rome in December 1990, UNHCR has taken over the responsibility of coordinating the emergency assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons, effective 1 January 1991. The resident coordinators in the region maintain their role in their respective countries for development activities emanating from the impact of refugees, displaced persons and returnees.

45/159. Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

The first phase of UNDP's training projects for 400 health surveillance assistants, funded by the Government of the United States of America, has been completed. The second phase of the project, which aims at the training of an additional 200 health surveillance assistants, is being funded by the Government of Greece. Funding for a water project, "Ntcheu District Protected Springs", is to be provided by the United States Government.

45/161. Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

As of February 1991, there are approximately 800,000 Sudanese and Somali refugees in Ethiopia, with large numbers of new arrivals and returnees expected from Somalia, as well as an estimated 500,000 drought-affected pastoralists in Ogaden. UNDP participated in a multi-donor assessment mission on refugees in February 1991. In this connection close cooperation with UNHCR is maintained.

III. OTHER RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF MAJOR CONCERN TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3. A number of other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session will not be dealt with under specific agenda items during the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council, but are considered to be of major importance to UNDP. A summary of UNDP action in response to these resolutions is given below.

A. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

45/177. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

UNDP looks forward to a positive outcome of the resumed session of the General Assembly on the "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields".

B. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

45/181. International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

UNDP continues to support actively the intensification of national efforts and international cooperation to provide adequate and safe drinking water and sanitation for all by the end of the century.

An important vehicle for responding to the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade is the joint UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme. The programme operates in 40 countries with support from UNDP and 10 bilateral donors. Funding levels average $10 million per year. Over the course of the Decade the programme progressively shifted away from an initial emphasis on technology development towards greater attention to institutional issues and the development of service delivery mechanisms based on community management. The programme has also stimulated inter-agency, multi-donor collaboration at the global, regional and country levels.

The establishment of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council in 1990, with support from UNDP, represents a renewed effort to enhance collaboration among relevant agencies in developing countries and external support agencies and to coordinate sector investments and develop coherent strategies.

45/183. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The UNDP Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People, which commenced operations in 1980, has continued to provide both technical and capital assistance to the people of the occupied Palestinian territories. In addition to the resources provided by UNDP to the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People ($25.5 million over the period 1980-1991 and $15 million earmarked for the period 1992-1996), funding from other sources, including Governments and other institutions, amounted to over $22 million during the period 1980-1990. The major focus of the Programme continues to be on activities designed to provide employment and entrepreneurship development for Palestinians in a number of sectors. Delivery increased in 1990, reaching over $11 million, compared to $3.8 million in 1989.

45/184. Cooperation in fisheries in Africa

UNDP has provided technical assistance and funding support for fisheries development in Africa for the past 20 years. Most of the fisheries development projects assisted by UNDP have included training in the various aspects of fisheries management, administration and technology. In addition, UNDP has provided substantial assistance for the strengthening or establishment of fisheries training institutions, research and development, resource analysis and fish marketing and distribution.

The record indicates that several large-scale regional projects have been among the most cost-effective activities supported by UNDP during this period. These projects have been a major source of assistance to a large number of African countries in analysing common problems affecting their fisheries development, in promoting technical cooperation among African countries, in designing projects and programmes, and in strengthening the regional fishery organizations concerned.

The interest of Governments in aquaculture development is rising steadily and is now the fastest growing aspect of Africa's fisheries. The UNDP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Interregional Aquaculture Development and Coordination Programme has contributed significantly to this end.

UNDP will continue to help African countries to benefit from advances in stock survey and management methods, fish culture, pollution control, and the industrial uses of fish and market research.

45/185. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

UNDP and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) have launched a cooperative effort for the training of the staff of the two organizations in disaster reduction matters, with particular emphasis on the links between disaster reduction and the ongoing development process. This training scheme has brought together a consortium of university-based

disaster management institutions at the global level, regional institutions in each of the four developing regions, and country-level institutions and personnel involved in disaster management. The emphasis will be on training country personnel (comprised of United Nations system personnel, NGOs, bilateral donor representatives and government representatives including those from government central planning organizations) in the techniques of integrating disaster mitigation activities into ongoing development programmes as well as assisting them to function as a country team in a disaster situation. It is planned that a total of approximately 4,000 persons will receive training of varying duration and content over the next three to four years. The training will be focused on the needs of personnel in 50 disaster-prone developing countries. This training scheme was unanimously endorsed by the Scientific and Technical Committee of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

45/188. Entrepreneurship

UNDP support to interested Governments in the area of entrepreneurship includes helping Governments to design supportive policies and institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks to encourage entrepreneurship and private initiative; stimulating the creation and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises; increasing financial flows through investment promotion and capital market development; and providing other technical support services to strengthen entrepreneurial activities.

Types of activities. UNDP-assisted projects under way or recently completed related to entrepreneurship and small and medium-size enterprises, of which 45 per cent are in Africa and 33 per cent are in Asia, are estimated to total $586 million. The bulk of the resources has been dispersed through projects designed to create skills and provide knowledge through varied forms of training, transfer of technology and other measures to expand the productive sector.

Starting in 1988, UNDP helped to initiate an intensive government/private sector dialogue through a series of subregional and country consultative meetings in order to exchange views on the relative roles of public and private sectors, institutional changes needed to implement policy reform, and types of international cooperation required. UNDP has also been collaborating with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to promote joint-ventures investment activities bringing together foreign investors and local entrepreneurs in collaborating on business arrangements.

UNDP is assisting many Governments in formulating policy frameworks and revising their fiscal and monetary systems to establish enabling environments within which entrepreneurship can flourish. Venture capital and growth funds are being developed in collaboration with development financial institutions and private investors to mobilize both national and international resources to support creation of small and medium-size enterprises. Support to credit and lending institutions is provided to improve their capacity to link their funds

and services to small and medium-size entrepreneurs. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNIFEM have been active in devising support mechanisms to stimulate small enterprises and credit schemes.

Seminars and workshops have been organized by UNDP in collaboration with the World Bank to promote entrepreneurship skills and devise methodologies for privatization in Eastern and Central Europe. UNDP is assisting in the development and promulgation of privatization programmes in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Morocco, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia and is establishing business incubators in the emerging market economies of Eastern and Central Europe, as well as in Asia.

45/194. Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

For large numbers of developing countries, economic policy and planning in the 1980s has come to be dominated by the macroeconomic constraints imposed by structural adjustment programmes, and although structural adjustment will continue into the 1990s, the nature of the adjustment process is likely to change. It is now widely acknowledged that more attention must be given at the formulation stage to social and human dimensions in the adjustment process, that the institutional dimensions also need greater consideration, and, further, that the political sustainability of adjustment is as central to its success as its impact on economic growth.

For UNDP, activities in the general area of macroeconomic planning have become increasingly important. During the 1980s, UNDP financed approximately 334 regional and country projects in this area, totalling more than $200 million. UNDP will continue to give priority to capacity-building in macroeconomic policy and planning during the 1990s.

UNDP, through country programmes and research, will support activities which reflect the concerns of Governments undertaking adjustment, such as the enhancement of capacity to formulate adjustment programmes, including programmes addressing the social dimensions of adjustment. In addition, UNDP will support the increase of analytical, implementation and monitoring capacity and the preparation of round tables.

45/198. Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries

At the special session of the Governing Council in February 1991, a draft decision requesting that Namibia be classified as an "as if" LDC country was submitted (DP/1991/L.5). The Council did not conclude its consideration of this item, which will be taken up again at the thirty-eighth session.

UNDP has consulted with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat on this issue and will follow

up when the Namibia case is considered by the Committee for Development Planning.

45/211. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

In addition to the overall support to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), UNDP has provided assistance and continues to promote activities focusing on the development aspects of environment as perceived by developing countries in the context of their priorities for economic and social development. The sustainable development dimension is central to UNDP's initiatives relating to environment generally and to the Conference specifically.

Some examples of specific UNDP assistance for the Conference are highlighted below.

(a) Preparation of national reports

UNDP resident representatives are the official representatives of the Conference secretariat in developing countries and in this capacity offer coordination assistance for the preparation of national reports. In those countries where Government funding is insufficient for report preparation, the resident representatives may assist in securing bilateral or multilateral funding for this purpose. Furthermore, IPF funds have been provided to approximately 20 developing countries and SPR funds to a similar number of developing countries thus far for assistance with national report preparation. In addition, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) has committed assistance of about $25,000 to each of the 22 countries covered by its mandate.

UNDP is also supporting NGO participation in the national preparatory processes for the Conference. Funding of up to $10,000 is being provided in a large number of countries for small grants to one or more NGOs in support of their contributions to national preparations for UNCED. UNDP is also providing support to NGOs in developing countries to enable them to participate in meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other related international intergovernmental and NGO preparatory conferences. Awards have been made to southern developmental NGO networks and NGOs and other environmental groups.

(b) Regional assistance

UNDP has, with other funding agencies, actively supported regional initiatives related to UNCED in its four regions. This assistance is directed towards a variety of events such as seminars, conferences, cluster meetings for high-level officials and other similar activities. Some examples of this support are as follows:

(i) In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) have sponsored the preparation of "Our Own Agenda".

(ii) In the countries of Asia and the Pacific region, UNDP, together with the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), supported "Greening Development", the promotion of strategies for environmentally sound and sustainable development.

(iii) In the Arab States and Europe, UNDP is active in the establishment of the Centre for Environment and Development in the Arab States and Europe (CEDARE).

(iv) In Africa, UNDP and UNSO are closely involved in a series of regional consultative meetings. The first was held at Ouagadougou from 13 to 15 February 1991. Furthermore, UNDP has agreed to help finance with UNEP a workshop on environment and development issues for Lusophone countries in Africa (5-10 June 1991).

(v) Another example of assistance of this nature is UNDP involvement in the water conference in Lublin, Poland.

(c) Technical working parties

UNDP technical staff have been assigned as focal points to each of the Conference working parties.

(d) Special studies: Poverty, environment and development

At the request of the secretariat of the Conference, UNDP has commissioned a working paper on NGO experiences and views of the links among poverty, environment and development. Copies will be made available to the August meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference as well as to Governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations and NGOs.

(e) Meeting in The Hague

Contributing to the success of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 was a preceding meeting held at Founex, Switzerland, which helped to clarify key issues and possible solutions. UNDP endorses the proposal for a similar high-level discussion meeting on environment and development issues just prior to the Rio Conference in 1992. Accordingly, UNDP will provide funding and also help to organize and manage this meeting, which is expected to be held at The Hague.

(f) Environment initiatives related to the Conference

(i) Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Together with the World Bank and UNEP, UNDP is co-managing this important facility, which will contribute over $1 billion in the next three years to programmes and projects to be addressed in areas related to global warming, biodiversity losses, international water pollution and ozone depletion.

(ii) Interim Fund of the Montreal Protocol

UNDP, the World Bank and UNEP are again collaborating to manage and implement the Interim Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, established to assist developing countries that are parties to the Protocol to modify industries/equipment so that ozone-depleting substances can be eliminated as planned. From $180 million to $240 million will be committed over the next three years.

(iii) Environmental management guidelines

UNDP is also giving the highest priority to rethinking and modifying its approach to development issues and activities so that all of its efforts are devoted to sustainable development. A cornerstone to the process is the Environmental Management Guidelines (EMG), to be used primarily in the field in the conceptualization, preparation and implementation of programmes and projects.

(iv) Sustainable Development Network: from concept to action

UNDP considers dissemination of information on sustainable development within and among developing countries to be an extremely important requirement and has initiated the Sustainable Development Network. It will strengthen the institutional, technological and human resource capabilities of Governments and the independent sector in developing countries to deal with the serious issues of sustainable development. The network will link governmental, research, non-governmental, grass-roots and entrepreneurial organizations so that information on sustainable development can be shared. Initial attention will be given to country networking.

(v) World Resources Report

Funds have been allocated to assist in the preparation of the sixth report in the World Resources series, World Resources 1992-93, so that it will be available to a wide range of policy makers and planners in developing countries and in development cooperation agencies.

(vi) Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP)

Forestry-related environmental issues have for several years been a major priority of UNDP which led this organization to co-found TFAP together with the World Bank, FAO and the World Resources Institute. Since TFAP's inception five years ago, its programmes have been initiated in over 80 developing countries with UNDP the largest source of funding assistance to in-country TFAP exercises. More recently, UNDP joined many agencies in efforts to revitalize this important initiative, giving more focus to in-country coordination and expanding the range of participants beyond those directly involved in forestry.

45/213. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in the developing countries

Poverty alleviation is not new to UNDP: improving the human condition has always been the aim of UNDP programmes. This objective was given an important focus by the Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session. Poverty alleviation is mentioned as a priority for UNDP in decision 90/14 on the elements of a funding strategy for UNDP; in decision 90/34 on the fifth programming cycle, the Council gave practical expression to this priority by allocating 5[illegible] per cent of country indicative planning figures to the least developed countries.

In the formulation of the country programmes for the fifth programming cycle, governments are being reminded of the UNDP mandate for national capacity-building in a number of areas of focus, including poverty eradication. In its advisory notes to governments, UNDP has drawn attention to the readiness of the organization to help governments in their efforts to tackle poverty.

The UNDP strategy for poverty alleviation and eradication is one aspect of its focus on human development. Programmes to promote health, education, adequate nutrition, shelter, employment and people's participation in decision-making can reduce poverty. However, to provide the financial and physical resources required for such programmes, it will be necessary to ensure economic growth and more equitable resource distribution. In all cases, the principal goal is the improvement of the human condition; the enhancement of material resources is one of the means to that end. UNDP is supporting government programmes relating to all of the above.

While Governments have a major role to play in the fight against poverty, one of the most important strategies for poverty alleviation is to release the energies of the individuals. Recognizing this, UNDP is supporting the promotion of an enabling environment for the private sector and community-based self-help initiatives. Peoples' action for their own development, both through NGOs and other community groupings and through direct action by Governments is an important element in this respect.

The Human Development Report 1991 has called specific attention to what can be done to re-orient resource flows and management to enhance human development.

45/222. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen

On 22 May 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Republic of Yemen merged to form a single State. Since that date, they have been represented as one Member of the United Nations with the name "Yemen". As the two countries were in the list of the least developed countries, Yemen remains in the list. The Governing Council, by its decision 90/34, decided that the IPF for Yemen in the fifth programming cycle would not be less than the combined IPF of the Democratic Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic in the fourth cycle. At the request of the Government, preparations have been launched for a round-table conference for Yemen to take place in 1991.

45/223. Special economic assistance to Chad

In response to General Assembly resolution 45/223 of 21 December 1990, UNDP has been asked to coordinate among the United Nations system and multilateral donors the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on special economic assistance to Chad to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. During the past year, UNDP has also assisted the Government of Chad in preparing a viable recovery strategy to the year 2000. The document national orientation plan was presented to a round-table conference of donors held in Geneva in June 1990 with UNDP assistance. The main objectives of the round-table conference were to reach a consensus on future strategic planning and mobilize resources to sustain the recovery efforts. UNDP is also participating in a series of donors meetings focusing on sectoral development and investment programmes. A sectoral consultation on human resources development was held in November 1990. Other consultations will be held in 1991 on health and social affairs, rural development and food security, environment and desertification, urban development and private-sector promotion. These meetings are intended to assist the Government with aid coordination and also in mobilizing additional resources to finance the priority recovery plan of Chad. With regard to the food security situation, UNDP is coordinating with the Government and the World Food Programme (WFP) in the assessment of the country's needs. UNDP also assists in the transport of food aid to particularly affected areas, mainly in the north of the country, as well as in preparing national food security strategy with the assistance of WFP and FAO and co-financing from Switzerland. Under Special Programme Resources (SPR), UNDP is supporting a project to prevent flooding in the capital city of N'Djamena.

45/224. Special assistance to the front-line States

In addition to assistance provided to front-line States through country programmes, UNDP has recently approved the allocation of $100,000 from its regional IPF for Africa to the Africa Fund for a programming mission to the front-line States. The mission will be launched jointly with the Africa Fund and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). To the extent possible, UNDP will also attempt to absorb, within existing procedures and on an ad hoc basis, non-convertible contributions of some countries to the Africa Fund to be used as support costs for the transportation of in-kind contributions.

In addition to the assistance noted above in relation to General Assembly resolution 45/137 concerning the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, UNDP assistance to the front-line States includes the following:

(a) Angola. The country programme, with an IPF of $23 million in the fourth programming cycle, includes support to government programmes of economic and financial reform as well as projects in the agricultural and industrial sectors. At the request of the Government, UNDP will also assist with arrangements for a round-table conference

UNDP has contributed $4,317,000 to the administrative support, staff and equipment for the implementation of the Special Relief Programme for Angola.

Under another IPF project, Emergency Support of the Health Sector (ANG/89/024), 25 United Nations volunteers will be fielded to rural areas to help dispense urgently needed medical services in replacement of the Cuban medical personnel, who have left the country. In April 1991, UNDP will assist the Government in the organization of a private-sector seminar;

(b) Botswana. UNDP is assisting the Government in contingency planning and in the management of oil and grain reserves through two projects: Strategic Oil Management (BOT/87/006) and Strategic Grain Reserve (BOT/86/011). Storage facilities for grain reserves have been constructed with the assistance of $1.3 million from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). Assistance to Civil Aviation (BOT/89/001) is Phase III of UNDP assistance to the Government in the development of Civil Aviation to meet the need for air transportation as part of its socio-economic development;

(c) Lesotho. Ten medical laboratories have been constructed and equipped;

(d) Tanzania. A road rehabilitation and construction project, financed through the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA) II Trust Fund resources is being implemented. A cooperative development project and projects in the health sector are being considered;

(e) Zambia. A secondary school in Mehaba refugee settlement has been constructed and furnished, and has already begun to admit students. About 70 per cent of the students are refugees and 30 per cent are Zambian nationals. Aquaculture development in North-Western Province has been successfully implemented. UNDP is currently implementing projects in: (a) aquaculture extension services in the North-Western Province; (b) the training of community health workers and traditional birth attendants in Eastern Province; (c) the extension of the marketing of honey and beeswax; (d) cattle disease control in Eastern Province.

45/225. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

Despite the prevailing security situation, UNDP maintains an active presence in Lebanon. With the help of national project staff, a number of activities in the agricultural, telecommunications and civil aviation sectors are being maintained. In addition, UNDP has financed studies on environmental management, use and management of water resources, institutional development of the Lebanese NGOs and national accounts. Proposals are under review to increase the assistance to civil aviation, as well as the support to the agricultural sector and the development of NGOs.

UNDP is consulting closely with the Lebanese authorities on the technical cooperation needs of the country and the resumption of full UNDP developmental activities.

Following recent positive political developments in Lebanon, this dialogue will be further enhanced through a technical cooperation needs assessment mission to be launched in 1991, which is expected to develop a comprehensive assistance programme for use by the United Nations system and bilateral donors.

45/226. Operation Lifeline Sudan

The UNDP Resident Representative, in his capacity as the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations, continued to deal with issues related to Operation Lifeline Sudan as a matter of highest priority. He was supported in his efforts by the staff of the Field Office Emergency Unit, whose tasks included substantial and logistical backstopping of all emergency operations in the Sudan, with special emphasis on the Operation Lifeline Sudan activities. He also maintained linkages with Operation Lifeline Sudan operations coordinated from Nairobi, with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as lead operating agency.

United Nations needs assessment missions, which broadly identified food and non-food aid needs in Operation Lifeline Sudan areas have also been carried out in 1991. The United Nations continued efforts to mobilize the required resources, including the appeal of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1991.

Throughout the whole period, activities related to Operation Lifeline Sudan were continuing to provide food, water, seeds, tools, vaccines and medications to the needy. However, the operations were hampered because of transportation difficulties, in particular because of the periodic suspension of flights. With a view to overcoming these difficulties, a policy review of Operation Lifeline Sudan was held on the occasion of the visit to Khartoum in March 1991 of the Assistant Secretary-General, Office for Research and the Collection of Information. This was followed by a technical review of Operation Lifeline Sudan with the participation of the United Nations Special Coordinator and the Government of Sudan.

Operation Lifeline Sudan and the consequences of civil strife in the south of the country became intertwined with other emergencies in the Sudan, including drought and war-related displacement of people. UNDP has responded to these needs by continuing the very successful Special Public Works Programme, making operational the Area Development Schemes Programme, and launching in December 1991 the Emergency Drought Relief Programme, which was budgeted at $15 million. All of these programmes provide food, tools, seeds for work projects, aimed, inter alia, at the development of the safe-water infrastructure of the country.

45/227. Assistance to Mozambique

The fifth cycle country programme for Mozambique will be closely linked to the Government's poverty alleviation programme and will focus on the strengthening of provincial and district capacities to manage post-war rehabilitation. It will have poverty alleviation, environmental conservation and cooperation with neighbouring countries as the first three of its major objectives. Support for institution-building will continue, in particular, the economic management institutions in charge of the implementation of the reforms advocated by the economic recovery programme. The Resident Coordinator has been designated as United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations.

Projects financed under the Trust Fund for Emergency Assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique include:

MOZ/87/B01: Transport of Emergency Relief Supplies ($1 million from Norway for the purchase of petrol).

MOZ/87/E02: Displaced Families in Chobela ($57,000 from the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom).

MOZ/87/B04: Strengthening of Emergency Management Capacities ($388,000 contribution from the Government of the Netherlands).

MOZ/90/B01: Improving Provincial and District Accountability ($1.7 million contribution from the Swiss Government).

The following IPF-funded projects are providing direct assistance to the emergency:

MOZ/89/005: Support to CENE Emergency Coordination

MOZ/87/013: Support to the Improvement of the State Marketing Enterprise Storage Network.

MOZ/87/007: United Nations Volunteers Support to the Government Economic Rehabilitation Programme and to Emergency Operations in Mozambique.

45/228. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

UNDP is collaborating with UNICEF, ECA and the United Nations Secretariat in the follow-up to this resolution. The Secretary-General will submit a report on this follow-up action to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

The Government has indicated its interest in UNDP support for a round-table conference which would be an occasion to review and provide further support to the reconstruction and development needs of Djibouti. In this context, the Government is preparing, with UNDP assistance, the first national development plan which will serve as a basic input to the round-table conference as well as a framework for development and operations generally.

The fourth cycle country programme in Djibouti places special emphasis on poverty eradication, natural resources and environment and management development.

45/229. Emergency assistance to Somalia

The resident representative in Somalia also serves as the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations, responsible for the coordination of all United Nations relief efforts. He is assisted in this work by a United Nations Emergency Unit, staffed by UNDP staff members and financed to date by IPF funds and by special donations from the Governments of Canada and the United States.

Overall coordination of United Nations relief has involved a range of activities such as facilitating quick assessments of the needs of persons affected by the civil conflict, convening liaison meetings with donor representatives, and operating the United Nations aircraft serving the relief efforts of the Government, the United Nations, donors and NGOs. From February through August 1990, the Special Coordinator coordinated the Extraordinary Interim Emergency Programme in northern Somalia. This special programme of the Secretary-General was created in conjunction with UNHCR and WFP to provide food and non-food aid to refugees when security and other constraints had made the regular operations of these agencies in northern Somalia impossible.

Regarding natural disasters, UNDP assisted the Government with needs assessments and coordination of assistance following the flooding in the Lower Shabelli region, and provided $50,000 in SPR funds for seeds and agricultural tools for flood rehabilitation. By late 1990, a project document had been finalized with the Government for the creation of a disaster preparedness unit within the Ministry of the Interior to undertake disaster mitigation activities and create preparedness plans.

Severe security problems led to the suspension of all United Nations operations in Somalia in January 1991. The Special Coordinator, together with other United Nations agency representatives, continues to monitor the situation in Somalia closely with a view to resuming United Nations relief and rehabilitation assistance as soon as circumstances permit.

45/230. Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu

Benin. With the assistance of UNDP, the Government will convene a round-table conference in 1991. Four documents will be submitted to the meeting: a macroeconomic policy framework; a public investment programme for 1990-1992; priority action programmes in the social sectors; and a technical cooperation policy framework programme, which will be prepared in the context of the ongoing national technical cooperation assessment and programmes (NaTCAP) exercise.

Central African Republic. UNDP has played a major role in mobilizing additional resources for the financing of the third structural adjustment programme, agreed with the Bretton Woods Institutions. A round-table conference was held in April 1991 to this effect. This initiative followed a round-table conference held in Geneva in June 1987 and sectoral consultations on rural development in June 1989 and on transport and road maintenance in March 1990. Financing has been also assured for the Government's transport sectoral project and consultations are under way on education, training and employment and on small and medium-size enterprises. The conclusions of the various sectoral consultations will be taken into account in the social and economic development plan for 1990-1995, currently being formulated with support from UNDP. The country programme is also providing support to national planning capacity and socio-economic management.

The Central African Republic was one of the first countries to initiate a NaTCAP exercise. UNDP is also cooperating with the World Bank in rural development, with the United States for the promotion of small and medium enterprises, with other United Nations agencies and NGOs in such areas as health, education and protection of the environment. Recently a joint programme of assistance on the transport sector and water supply has been agreed upon with Japan.

Ecuador. The two housing reconstruction projects that were financed from $1.1 million in SPR funds continued their operations in 1990 and facilitated the flow of additional resources to basic infrastructure and housing reconstruction efforts by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Sweden and the Netherlands. A new rural development project was initiated to promote popular participation and management at the grass-roots level. Community development activities financed by UNDP provided assistance in urban sanitation and basic transport and thus contributed to the improvement of living conditions among the urban poor. The UNDP field office continues to provide valuable support to the Government in the coordination of external assistance.

Madagascar. UNDP has approved $15.2 million in assistance to three major programmes of Madagascar in addition to ongoing projects under the current country programme. The three major sectors concerned: (a) strengthening capacities in planning and economic management - $5 million; (b) social dimensions of adjustment - $5.2 million; and (c) credit (guarantee and support funds) to micro and small enterprises ($5 million).

Furthermore, UNDP has been assisting the Government in preparing a donor's meeting on the social dimensions of adjustment scheduled for the last quarter of 1991.

For the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996), the IPF has been increased from the current fourth cycle IPF of $40.65 million to $55.13 million.

Vanuatu. In efforts to mobilize additional donor assistance to Vanuatu, UNDP has provided major assistance to the Government to organize donor consultations. The first joint donor meeting was held in June 1987, following the devastation caused by cyclone Uma of February of that year. For the preparation of the meeting, UNDP assisted in cyclone damage assessment and the formulation of rehabilitation project proposals. As a result, the international community provided funds for all projects included in the national rehabilitation programme valued at over $12 million. A follow-up donor meeting was held in July 1988 in the wake of cyclones Anne and Bola of January and February 1988, respectively. Donors again provided very substantial funding for the repair of basic physical and social infrastructure and for the replanting of damaged crops. The first UNDP-supported round-table conference for Vanuatu was held in October 1988 in Geneva. The conference provided donors with an opportunity for dialogue with the Government on its development strategy and main factors affecting improved aid absorption capacity and development performance. Donors indicated willingness to contribute future assistance at levels in line with priority national plan requirements and highlighted the importance of improving aid formulation, approval and disbursement procedures.

To date, most of the short-to-medium term disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction needs identified by the Government have largely been responded to, either by special relief aid or by absorbing them into regular ongoing programmes of traditional donors. It is expected that in 1992 work will be

completed on the Cyclone Bola Reconstruction project (VAN/88/008), valued at $300,000. The New Zealand Government has recently incorporated a new disaster rehabilitation component into its regular programme. UNDP has also provided, during the fourth programming cycle, $2.3 million from the country IPF, $1.5 million from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC) and $2.0 million from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Notwithstanding the above, it will take longer-term rehabilitation and development efforts before infrastructure, especially in rural areas, will be restored to the levels in existence before cyclone Uma. The main funding shortfall remains in rural road and health facilities. These requirements, as well as other more general development assistance needs, will be addressed through the above-mentioned follow-up process, which will lead to the second round-table conference planned for 1992.

45/231. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

The Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America was launched in September 1988, when the Vice-Presidents of the five Central American countries proposed a three-tier mechanism for its implementation which, inter alia, was welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/210 of 20 December 1988.

Within the framework of the agreed mechanisms for the implementation of the Special Plan, UNDP convened two meetings of the Support Committee for the Special Plan in New York in November 1988 and February 1990. The meetings made it possible to define criteria for the identification of priority technical cooperation and pre-investment projects, the evaluation of project proposals and the approval of 6-month and 12-month plans. Within the framework of regional meetings, UNDP met periodically with representatives of the five Central American Governments, with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and with other regional organizations, with a view to streamlining the implementation of the Special Plan and making it more effective.

Since the launching of the Special Plan, 43 technical cooperation projects, totalling $20,441,000, have been approved or have reached the final stages of approval for financing from SPR allocation and from contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors. Of this amount, $12,630,000 is being financed from SPR. At its special session in February 1991, the Governing Council, by its decision 91/3, earmarked $20 million from the SPR in the fifth programming cycle for the Special Plan.

45/233. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

As noted above in relation to General Assembly resolution 45/224 regarding special assistance to front-line States, UNDP is assisting the Government in its preparation for a round-table conference. This includes the preparation of documentation for the round-table conference under the project Support to Macroeconomic Management (ANG/89/018), which provides assistance to the Ministry of Planning in the elaboration of the macroeconomic framework for the economic rehabilitation programme.

UNDP is also providing support to the economic and financial reform programme through the following IPF-funded projects:

Financial Systems Development (ANG/90/005). Provides support to the economic and financial reform programme by strengthening and adapting Angola's major financial institutions to enable them to operate more effectively in a changing macroeconomic framework;

Strengthening the National Statistical Institute (ANG/89/009). Enables the Institute to carry out its role as central coordinating agency for statistical data collection, analysis and presentation. The strengthening of the Institute will be realized through enhanced national and sectoral institutional coordination structures, through which the sectoral ministries will participate in the project activities;

Support to the Southern Reconstruction Programme - Phase II (ANG/89/015). The project provides support to the provincial authorities in the implementation of socio-economic rehabilitation programmes and assistance to displaced persons.

Strengthening Public Sector Economic and Administrative Performance (ANG/90/501). The project is helping to build national capacities in relation to public management reform.

Besides these projects, UNDP is contributing significantly to the current efforts of the Government to reverse the economic and social decline, both rural and urban, that has resulted largely from insecurity and drought in a large part of the territory and from fluctuations in crude oil prices, through the second country programme projects in the agriculture and industry sectors.

As noted above in relation to General Assembly resolution 45/224, UNDP has contributed $4,317,000 for administrative support, staff and equipment (ANG/90/010) for the implementation of the Special Relief Programme for Angola.

C. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

45/437. Inclusion of Liberia in the list of least developed countries

The benefits of LDC status for Liberia include an increase in its eligibility assistance from the SMF/LDC and from UNCDF.

UNCDF is monitoring developments in Liberia and, in order to prepare the ground for a planning and programming mission, it will launch a fact-finding mission as soon as conditions permit.

D. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

45/428. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Through the project RAF/86/048, with a contribution of $2,013,716, UNDP is providing programme support to the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders through 1993. The programme is only in its first year of implementation and activities are behind schedule due to a delay in the completion of host facilities. The Governing Board of the Institute is expected to meet within the next few months for a general review; UNDP will be represented at the meeting.

IV. OTHER RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4. A number of resolutions and decisions adopted during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly are considered to be of importance in guiding the overall orientation of the activities of UNDP although they have not given rise to direct follow-up in UNDP. The resolutions and decisions are listed below.

A. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

45/5. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

45/9. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

45/10. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

45/82. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

B. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

45/190. International cooperation to address and mitigate the consequences at the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

45/199. International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

45/202. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

45/208. Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

45/215. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

45/232. Emergency assistance for Liberia

C. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

45/97. Right to development

45/100. Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations

45/103. Policies and programmes involving youth

45/109. Computerization of criminal justice

45/121. Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

45/127. Interregional consultation on women in public life

45/130. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantees and observance of human rights

45/143. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

45/167. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

45/168. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

45/171. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

V. RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY OTHER ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. This section deals primarily with steps taken or planned by UNDP in response to resolutions and decisions taken by respective organs of the United Nations system requiring follow-up action by UNDP.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/54. Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

As requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/54, the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation has been incorporated into the agenda of the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth session. The subject will be discussed under agenda item 2, the annual report of the Administrator for 1990 and programme level activities.

The activities of UNDP, are directly geared towards the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries. Through the country programmes, UNDP is strengthening national development planning and public sector management in recipient countries. In addition, the Programme's support for thematic activities are geared individually and collectively towards the revitalization of economic growth and development in developing countries through the promotion of human development. These thematic activities include poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development; management development; environmental problems and natural resources management; transfer and adaptation of technology for development; and assistance provided in the context of aid coordination such as round-table meetings and NaTCAP exercises. Realizing the impact of the external sector and international trade flows on economic growth, UNDP is addressing trade policy issues and strengthening of the export sector through its regional and interregional programmes.

UNITED NATIONS

DP

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1991/55
6 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
3-21 June 1991, New York
Item 11 of the provisional agenda

SUPPORT

OTHER MATTERS

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit of interest to UNDP

Note by the Administrator

1. Four reports have been issued by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) since the last note by the Administrator to the Governing Council on this subject (DP/1990/90). Two of these reports are of direct interest or concern to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to the Governing Council, namely, documents JIU/REP/90/2 and JIU/REP/90/4:

JIU/REP/90/2 The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows

The report was circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the symbol A/45/649 and Corr.1. Comments of the Secretary-General on the report were circulated under the symbol A/45/649/Add.1. The report was discussed by the General Assembly which, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 45/153 of 18 December 1990, welcomed the report. The comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) will be before the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (A/46/134). The subject of refugees, displaced persons and returnees is on the provisional agenda of the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth session (DP/1991/L.7).

JIU/REP/90/4 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

This report was issued in November 1990 and was circulated as a document of the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/1991/8. Comments of the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, including UNDP, were under preparation at the time of the submission of the present note. The JIU report and the comments thereon are scheduled to be taken up by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

2. The third report issued by JIU in 1990 was the following:

JIU/REP/90/3 Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations: towards transparency of presentation, management and reporting

This report, issued in September 1990 and transmitted in a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/797), will be before the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session with any relevant comments.

3. The fourth report prepared by JIU in 1990 was the following:

JIU/REP/90/1 Distribution and dissemination of UNESCO documents and publications, particularly in developing countries

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